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EVENING BULLETIN.

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Advertisements.—By the line, per square, per week, \$1.00; per month, \$3.00; per quarter, \$8.00; per annum, \$28.00. For longer periods, by special arrangement.

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will deceive and tranquillize nobody. Indeed, unless the illustrious Professor comes out more explicitly, and negatives the appalling presumption that his letter suggests, we shall confidently look for a sudden and unprecedented panic in the storied land of witchcraft and wooden nutmegs. We shall await our next advices from New England with special interest.

This is very sweet and tender.

(For the Louisville Bulletin.)

MEMORY'S DEAREST PICTURE.

BY D. HARRY, JR.

As the wind with mystic music sadly mutters by the door, And, like sprites from rosy dream-land, shadows dance upon the floor,

I am sitting in the hazy, dreaming of the "long ago," Lying to its witching music in the heart's recesses low, Led by Memory, I wander back through long departed years,

Till my eyes grow dim and heavy with their weight of unregretted tears.

For there is a mournful glory, like a rainbow in the sky, In the pleasant recollection of the olden days gone by, Childhood's hours of blissful dreamings, free from sorrow, faint, and strife,

Seem to me like sunny islands in the stormy sea of life; Gild their memories before me like the shadows of a stream, Like the heart-entrancing fancies of a pleasant summer's dream.

With a noiseless step I wander through the dim halls of the Past, And my pathway seems to glisten with the memories round it cast.

Now I gaze upon the picture hanging on the dim, old wall, Where the light of days departed with a mournful glory falls.

There is one meek and holy that my language is too faint Half its beauty, half its glory, half its loveliness to paint; 'Tis the picture of my sister—farther on she could not rosin,

So she faded by the wayside, and the angels took her home! Often now her voice seems calling from that dim and distant shore, And methinks I hear an angel softly treading heaven's high floor.

RUSSELLVILLE, KY.

KANSAS.—The free State men in Kansas, although they claim to be a very large majority and are we suppose a majority, have decided to take no part in the election of delegates to the convention to form a State constitution, but to let the election go by default.

Of course the consequence must be that the convention will consist exclusively of delegates in favor of a constitution authorizing slavery, and that such a constitution will be framed and submitted to Congress for ratification.

The reason assigned by the free State men for not participating in the election of delegates is that they know they would not have fair play—that the officers to superintend the elections are generally or universally pro-slavery men and would bring about or at least countenance enough ruffianism and swindling to secure a nominal pro-slavery triumph in spite of numbers.

Undoubtedly the free State men have a legal right to stay away from the polls if they choose, and to do so under any pretext, but, if they stay away merely on account of an alleged apprehension of what their opponents might do, they have no shadow of right or reason to think that their remaining at home will tend in the slightest degree to vitiate the result in the estimation either of Congress or of the people of the United States.

Under such circumstances, it will be perfectly absurd on their part to object to the institution of slavery in Kansas.

It seems to us, that, if the Free Soil leaders in Kansas were honest in their views and professions, they would, especially as they claim a large majority of the popular strength, go to the polls and take their followers with them at the election of delegates and do everything in their power to secure the free-State constitution which they say they so ardently desire.

Then they might, if their opponents should carry the day by ruffianism and swindling, make proof of the outrages and appeal to Congress for justice. But, if they choose to succumb in advance and not to lift a finger against the framing of a slave constitution, they may well be ashamed to open their mouths upon the subject hereafter or to make any appeal either to Congress or to the nation.

NEW YORK LEDGER.—During a recent visit to New York, we called two or three times at the office of the Ledger and had an opportunity of inspecting the books of that wonderfully successful paper.

What we said when we spoke of it some weeks ago was far beneath its present mark. Its circulation at this time is considerably over three hundred thousand—probably one hundred and fifty thousand over that of any other paper in America. We hear that there is a weekly in London whose circulation is equal if not superior to that of the Ledger, but it is sold so cheap that its profits cannot be a fourth part as much as those of the latter periodical.

Mr. Robert Bonner, the sole editor and proprietor of the Ledger, has won his extraordinary success by his singular knowledge of public taste and by the extraordinary tact, talent, and enterprise that he invariably exhibits in ministering to it. He never fails to fulfil the expectations of his myriads of readers. His Ledger has a more popular course of writers than any other paper. That his vast circulation is substantial and healthful is shown by the fact that it has for months been not only rapidly but steadily and regularly increasing in all the thousand cities of our Republic.

Other Eastern editors, beholding his triumph, have tried to imitate him, but they have found him imitable.

Among the regular contributors to the Ledger are Fanny Fern, Mrs. Southworth, Mrs. Caroline Ingraham, Emerson Bennett, Mrs. Vaughan, Alice Carey, Sylvanus Cobb, Mary Stanley Gibson, Emma Alice Browne, and Oliver Sinclair, and there are very many others. Miss Emma Alice Browne, whose genius is familiar to our readers, has contributed several exquisite gems to the Ledger both in poetry and prose.

The time of the Kenton Circuit Court has been occupied the present week in hearing argument in the case of the Kentucky Trust Co. Bank vs. The Savings Bank of Cincinnati. The question that has been argued so far is, whether a mortgage made by B. F. Sanford in favor of the Savings Bank for \$151,000, should be set aside, having been made without consideration, and at a time when he was otherwise greatly indebted, and, in fact, to himself, he being at that period a stockholder in the Savings Bank. The mortgage was made upon the day of the failure of the Bank.

It is the opinion of the best informed citizens of Indiana that Gov. Willard will very soon call an extra session of the Legislature of that State.

LA CROSSE, MINNESOTA.—The new town of La Crosse, Minnesota, bids fair to rival in the rapidity of its progress, either Mound City or Chicago. It is situated on the Mississippi, opposite to La Crosse, in Wisconsin, which is the terminus of the Mississippi river of the railroad from Milwaukee.

The act of Congress recently passed granting lands to Minnesota for railroad purposes makes La Crosse the Eastern terminus to which converges the whole system of railroads provided for in Minnesota.

Located at the mouth of Root river, the only point for one hundred and fifty miles either up or down the Mississippi from which a railroad can be conveniently constructed to the interior of the new State of Minnesota, and directly upon the route of the great Central Pacific Railroad, it must rapidly become a city of very extensive commercial importance, and already its growth promises to astonish those who are most familiar with the marvellous rapidity with which rich and populous cities have sprung up in the Western country.

This site possesses extraordinary advantages. In addition to the railroad facilities which have been mentioned, it commands a vast extent of the most productive country in the West rapidly filling up with an industrious population and it has the best harbor to be found for hundreds of miles in either direction on the river.

It will attract to it immediately an immense concourse of settlers and will soon become one of the leading emporiums of the great northwest for mineral and agricultural productions.

The site of the town is owned by a company of enterprising gentlemen, many of whom are Kentuckians, who have been offered several hundred per cent above the original cost for their shares in the growing city. This company have obtained the ferry privileges between La Crosse and La Crescent and have now two steam ferry-boats actively engaged in the transportation of immigrants. The value of the ferry alone is estimated at \$200,000.

From the superior natural advantages and the singular concentration of extensive systems of railroads East and West at that point, we cannot doubt that La Crosse will rapidly rise to importance in wealth and population. Capitalists are already attracted to it in large numbers, and extensive improvements are in progress.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—A new organization of the management of this great thoroughfare of trade and travel will go into operation during the present week. Mr. McCullum, who has for three years past been superintendent of the road, is about to resign that position and to devote his energies to the completion of some extensive bridge contracts.

Hereafter the road is to be operated in two divisions; the eastern division, comprising what is now known as the railroad and the eastern and Delaware divisions, is to be under the charge of Mr. Hugh Riddle, and the western division under that of Mr. J. A. Hart.

The duties of general superintendent are to be performed by the president. It is fortunate for the company and for the traveling public that these arduous duties will devolve upon Mr. Homer Ramsdell, of Newburgh, the present able and efficient president of the company. He has been for thirteen years a director of the company and for four years its president. Possessing great experience and energy, extraordinary executive skill, and sound judgment, there can be no doubt that under his management the road will soon become equal in every respect to the most sanguine wishes of its friends and patrons.

A body of deserters from Walker's army in Nicaragua have published in the Costa Rican Album Semanal a long address to the soldiers remaining with Walker, urging them likewise to desert the General. These men have doubtless suffered many and great privations, but this address is no sufficient apology for their conduct, which is neither brave nor magnanimous. They went to Nicaragua to participate in the revolution, and to sustain the government established by Walker and his coadjutors. If Walker is the thankless, unfeeling, cruel, and inefficient leader that they represent him to be, he could easily have been deposed from his command and a more able and humane leader could be chosen. The address is a poor attempt to justify their desertion of a cause made desperate as much through the vicious habits of the soldiery as the inefficiency of the commander.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—It will be seen from a dispatch that there has been a steamboat explosion in the Mississippi, which was attended with the loss of many lives. The Forest Rose, the boat on which the explosion took place, was a stern-wheeler, and formerly belonged to Pittsburgh. We do not know what trade she was engaged in.

Prince Michael Hilkofo, of the Russian court, accompanied by one of the Governors of the Russian empire, passed through New York on Saturday, on his way to Washington. He was victimized by one of the bogus ticket offices, and, on complaining to the police, the swindler was arrested and obliged to disgorge.

There was lately a violent gunpowder explosion in St. Louis. One of the papers of that city says that the explosion was "sudden." Gunpowder explosions generally are. Gunpowder ignites much more readily than anthracite coal or any of the ordinary fuels.

THALBERG IS COMING.—Thalberg, the prince of pianists, whose brilliant concerts and matinees have electrified and charmed and fascinated the whole fashionable world of New York and Boston, will appear before a Louisville audience at Mozart Hall early in May next.

Among the improvements in a new Presbyterian church dedicated in New York city on Sunday last, is a telegraph from the pulpit to the door, so that the minister can communicate with the sexton whenever he desires to do so.

The Boone County (Ind.) Pioneer gives an account of a party of men, with their faces blackened, breaking into an Irish grocery at night, and, after maltreating the proprietor, they destroyed all his liquor and broke his furniture.

If John Smith makes an hundred thousand dollars by buying and selling stocks, does not Peter Jones lose that same City paper.

Perhaps that depends on whether John Smith's dealings are with Peter Jones.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

PORTLAND TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office at Portland, Delme's Drug Store, on the wharf. Office at Shippingport, in the Canal Office. Office at Louisville, Union Telegraph Office.

TRADEWATER COAST.—At Tradewater Island, two miles below Oakville, Price 7 cents. m30 d12.

The river had fallen about 2 inches in the twenty-four hours ending last evening, leaving 4 feet 8 inches water on the falls, and 7 feet 7 inches in the canal. The weather turned cold yesterday, and a very high wind prevailed during the afternoon.

The J. B. Ford went over the falls last evening, having been engaged to take off the cotton from the Grapeshot, which is sunk below New Albany. The Ford receives \$2 25 per bale to Pittsburg. She and the Mariner left the wharf lashed together, as the wind was blowing so hard that the latter could not get out. They parted company below the tow-head, the Mariner going up and the Ford down the river.

For New Orleans.—The R. J. Ward, Capt. Silas F. Miller, the largest and most magnificent boat now in the trade, leaves for New Orleans this evening. The Ward, in point of accommodations and fare is unsurpassed, and rarely equaled. Capt. Miller and Mr. Smith, the clerk, are proverbial for their courtesy and attention to passengers.

For Passengers.—The Northern, Capt. J. F. Smith, commander, and Mr. J. B. A. Archer, clerk, will leave for Memphis this evening. The Northern is an elegant boat; runs well, and furnishes splendid accommodations. The Glendale, one of the fastest of the Cincinnati boats, started out of Memphis an hour ahead of the N., fully prepared to beat her, but before the G. reached Hickman, the Northern overtook and passed her.

The W. A. Eaves leaves the city wharf this evening for Evansville. The Wm. Knox will leave for the Tennessee river.

The fine new steamer John Gault, Capt. Gwathmey, will leave for Nashville this evening. The Gault has a beautiful and well furnished cabin.

The Jacob Strader is the mailboat for Cincinnati to-day, and the Emma Dean is the Carrollton packet. The Gen. Pike, Capt. Fuller, will leave for the Upper Mississippi to-day.

The Alvin Adams and W. B. Terry will be up this morning.

The Harrison Bridges was due last night.

The T. C. Twitchell, Capt. Smith, passed Evansville about noon yesterday, and will be up to-day. Capt. Smith has most of his freight engaged below.

Several of the officers of the Shotwell were passengers on the Glendale, and they give it as their opinion that she cannot be raised.

We have the particulars of the sinking of the steamer White Bluff. It occurred about 10 o'clock on Friday night, one mile above Cairo, by coming in collision with the towboat Geo. Albrece. The White Bluff was owned by Rapley, Hauger & Co., of Little Rock, and was valued at \$8,000. She was not insured. Her cargo was, however, fully insured.

The Albrece struck the Bluff forward of her boilers, running her under. The two boats, thus clinched, started for the Kentucky shore, when the cabin of the Bluff broke loose from her hull, and she went down in twelve feet water. The passengers sprang to the Albrece, losing all their baggage. A negro fireman on the Bluff was the only person drowned.

The boat and cargo, it is thought, will prove a total loss. F. Bigelow will lose by this disaster about \$1,000. The passengers of the Bluff were I. C. Krebs and lady, A. H. Cline, Mrs. E. Bogen, and Capt. Haines and lady.

The St. Louis boats continued to be crowded with emigrants for the West. The Martha Putnam, a very fine new stern-wheeler, was at the wharf last evening. She was loaded to the guards, and both her cabin and deck were crowded with families.

The Cincinnati papers speak of the great scarcity of St. Louis pilots. Boats have been compelled to lie there for twenty-four hours for want of pilots, and \$400 was freely given for the trip round.

Capt. Able has contracted at Madison for the hull and cabin of a boat to carry 700 tons, for the St. Louis and Nebraska trade.

THE TRADE OF NEW ALBANY.—We are gratified to hear of the energetic measures being taken in our thriving sister city, New Albany, for the extension of her trade. Beautifully located, accessible to a wide extent of populous and fertile land, and surrounded by every possible advantage, there is no reason why she should not become one of the leading cities of the West.

There was a public meeting held on Monday night, at which a very determined spirit of go-ahead-activeness was manifested. With the greatest propriety, and much foresight, the meeting resolved that the erection of manufacturing establishments was the surest method of increasing the prosperity of the city.

It was resolved to create a fund of \$50,000, to be loaned at six per cent. per annum to persons who may wish to engage in manufactures, and the institution of a Savings Bank, where operatives, boys and girls, and all others, may make deposits in sums no matter how small. Several gentlemen immediately subscribed \$1,000 each, and the following appointed to obtain the stock: Messrs. J. K. Woodward, J. B. Brown, J. S. McDonald, Wm. C. Conner, and J. E. Noyes.

The following were appointed a committee to report what manufacturing establishments are now in operation in the city, what branches are most needed and could be most profitably carried on, and other matters of interest: Charles Wible, William C. Shipman, John B. Ford, Robert Jennings, D. C. Axeline, Daniel Hipple, Wm. Keller, H. N. Devol, David R. Scott, and James Pierce.

A committee was also appointed to superintend the publication of a pamphlet setting forth the position of New Albany, and the advantages she presents as a point for manufacturing.

On Saturday night another tragedy was enacted in the lower portion of Philadelphia, the participants being of a notoriously bad character. The victim was a rowdy and thief named Wm. Kelley, alias "York Bill," who has figured quite extensively as a ballot-box stuffer in the contested election case, the perpetrator, a United States marine, and the cause an infamous woman, the mistress of the one and the wife of the other.

The wife of Riley, the marine, had cruelly deserted him a year before, at the instance of Kelley. Hence the murder.

The will of Dr. Kane has been recorded at the office of the Register of Wills in Philadelphia. Dr. Elisha Kent Kane bequeaths the sum of \$5,000 to his brother, Robert P. Kane, the rest of his estate unto such one or more of his family, for such estate, and on such limitations, as Hon. John K. Kane shall (whether to take effect during his life time or after his decease) limit and appoint; in default of such directions, the income from the estate to go to his father, and after his decease to his mother, and after the decease of both to his sisters and brothers.

FROM FLORIDA.—We have in the Tampa Peninsular the particulars of several skirmishes between the United States troops and the Indians. Lieutenant Freeman had his right arm broken and his nose skinned by a ball. Four of his men were killed, five were wounded, and four boys were missing. Gen. Harney was about taking the field in person, with a considerable force.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Capt. Key, who came a passenger on the Northern from Meriwether's Landing in Tennessee, said that just before he departed a young Mr. Meriwether, formerly of this county, was severely stabbed in an affray with a man named Watson. Had it not been for the interference of Capt. Key, Meriwether would have been instantly killed.

First Lieutenant Edward D. Stockton, 1st Infantry, died at San Antonio, Texas, March 13, 1857. The deceased was a native of Fleming county, in this State, and a more noble, upright, gallant, and accomplished young man was never enrolled in the army list. He was a graduate of West Point, and for some time Assistant Professor of Philosophy in that institution.

The first train on the O. & M. Railroad passed through the tunnel, 30 miles west of Seymour, on Tuesday, in charge of Conductor Frank Fay. This gentleman also had charge of the first train through to Seymour from Cincinnati.

The following young men from this State graduated at the recent commencement of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania: Crispin D. Boaz, James B. Bowling, Jas. L. Grigsby, D. T. Waddy, and Sanford C. Young.

Letters for the following persons are detained in the St. Louis post office: James Edwards, Louisville; J. B. Floyd, Danville; Mrs. Nannie Mayfield, Glasgow; and W. J. Smith, Glasgow.

We are indebted to our friend Mr. J. Beatty, of Keokuk, Iowa, for late St. Louis and other Western papers. Mr. B. has returned on a brief visit to this city, his former home.

Mr. Thomas Mitchell, the teller of the Northern Bank at Paris, has resigned his office to accept of the same position in the Northern Bank at Lexington.

The United States steam frigate Merrimack has sailed from Norfolk for the Pacific, where she will hereafter be stationed as the flag-ship of the Pacific squadron.

AN INDIAN APPOINTED.—President Buchanan has appointed Ely S. Parker, an Indian, Superintendent of the Government buildings at Galena.

David Hunt, of Rodney, Mississippi, has contributed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) to the American Colonization Society.

President Buchanan has lost another relative in the decease of Miss Lane, a niece. She died a few days ago at Lexington, in this State.

The White Sulphur Springs of Virginia have been sold to a company of capitalists for \$750,000.

OATS AND HAY.—Some 4,000 bushels of oats were received on Tuesday per flatboat from Pittsburg, and the owner was selling them yesterday from the boat at 50 cents per bushel. From the following, which we find in the Pittsburg Dispatch, of Monday, it appears that the market will likely be well supplied with oats and hay:

Messrs. J. & W. Rea are sending to Louisville, by flatboat, ten thousand bushels of oats and two hundred tons of hay, deliverable here on contract. This is a new turn of trade, sending oats and hay from this quarter to the Southwest.

The Governor of Indiana has made the following appointments of State Prison Directors: Ransom W. Akin, of Bloomington. Franklin P. Cokerly, of Fort Wayne. Gratton F. Cookerly, of Terre Haute.

The State Board of Education has appointed the following Trustees of the Indiana University: Samuel C. Wilson, of Crawfordsville. Oliver R. Dougherty, of Martinsville. Patrick J. R. Murphy, of Mt. Pleasant, Martin county.

SEDUCTION CASE IN NICHOLAS COUNTY.—A correspondent of the Paris Flag, writing from Carlisle, says:

The trial of Dr. J. H. Carpenter in our Circuit Court last week, for the seduction of Miss Gorum, resulted in his being fined \$2,750 and costs. The case will probably cost him \$5,000. He is worth about \$8,000. His property was attached when the suit was commenced. The Doctor is a married man. Miss Gorum had been married to Mr. Dunington about three months before the birth of the child. Her husband obtained a divorce. She is about 18 years old and modest and retiring in her appearance. The court-house was crowded during the trial, which lasted five days. Hon. Garrett Davis and Col. W. W. Alexander of your place, and Thos. E. Quisenberry, Esq., of this place, appeared for the prosecution, and Hons. Leander M. Cox, R. H. Buckner, and Col. Wm. Norville and F. Munger, Esq., for the defence.

CHEERING FROM WALKER.—The New York Herald, of Monday, says:

EVENING BULLETIN.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, 1857.

B. Barker will be assisted in the collecting of debts due the Bulletin by J. M. and A. Gray east of Third street. It is to be hoped all persons indebted will be ready to settle their bills when presented, and not compel the collectors to call two or three times for the small amounts due.

AMERICAN MARBLE FOR THE EUROPEAN MARKET.—Those feeling an interest in American productions will be pleased to learn that New England is furnishing an ornamental marble of sufficient merit to attract the attention of European dealers in the article. The Verd Antique Marble Company, working the quarries at Roxbury, Vermont, have recently shipped several blocks on orders to France, and have within a few days received an order from one of the most prominent dealers in London for a quantity in the rough block. In both England and France it is said to be superior to the Italian veined marbles now used, and must hereafter, to a large extent, supply their places. This we believe to be the first instance where marble has been exported to Europe on the order of a European manufacturer, our marbles having been considered inferior to the Italian article.

CASS, HULSEMAN, AND A NEGRO GIRL.—Our new and venerable Secretary of State has commenced his diplomatic difficulties with a correspondence with the Chevalier Hulseman. The Chevalier had some dispute with the master of a negro woman that he had hired as a servant, and the master meeting her in the street told her to go home to his house. The woman did so, and the Chevalier has invoked the interposition of the State Department to defend his right as Minister Plenipotentiary of Austria against interference with his servants. In the correspondence with Secretary Cass, the nature of the patriarchal institution is a subject of discussion.

PAINTINGS.—At a sale of modern paintings in New York, on Wednesday, Stuart's portraits of Madison and Monroe brought \$655 apiece. Shayer's Crown Inn, Isle of Wight, sold for \$700, and his Swan Inn, Isle of Wight, for \$530. Kennett's Franconia Mountain brought \$525; Hermitage, Powerscourt Park, near Dublin, by R. Wilson, sold for \$330; the Sybil's Temple, by J. F. Cropsey, sold for \$310; Recollections of Italy, a composition by the same artist, brought \$315; Stanfield's Mouth of the River Thames sold for \$305.

The intelligence from the British West Indies is interesting. In Jamaica, the agitation against the Cuban slave-trade is kept up vigorously, and public meetings had been held to petition the home government to interfere in the matter. In Barbadoes, the Legislature had favorably entertained a project for a telegraph through the Lesser Antilles, connecting the North and South American continents, and had declared its readiness to guarantee the necessary privileges and its share of a general contribution toward the enterprise.

FIRE IN CHAPLIN, KY.—A correspondent writes us that the dwelling of T. K. Marshall, his storehouse, kitchen, meat-house, ice-house, barn, and corn-crib were entirely consumed by fire on the morning of the 30th ult. All of his corn and hay and part of his goods were burned. Loss not less than \$4,000; no insurance.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.—The Baltimore American says that there appears to be reason to apprehend that our own government may become entangled in the affair of the Newfoundland fisheries. The sessions made to France by the convention which now causes so much excitement in the British province principally interested are certainly very liberal. In this the colonists seem to have just cause of alarm, particularly as they are not supposed to share in the reciprocal advantages acquired by the mother country on the other side of the water. France has long had an eye to these fisheries, and it is not unreasonable to conjecture that the Emperor sees more in the acquisition of the privileges now obtained than the comparatively insignificant profits to his people to be thus derived. To build up a navy of hardy seamen was ever a favorite project of his great uncle; to do the same thing is even more the policy of the present Emperor. This can be done in no way so admirably as by acquiring these very privileges and thus giving to France an extended system of practical apprenticeship. This, however, does not appear to alarm England in the least; so she barters away, without so much as "by your leave," what her Newfoundland dependency evidently thinks vital to her interests. This of course rouses the colonists, and the consequences are the recent indignation meetings.

Among the speeches made at the meeting in St. John was one by Hon. John Fox, containing a passage to which we invite attention, as illustrating not only the earnestness of the pressure from England, and the boldness of the resistance from the colony, but matters, as we have intimated, in which our own government may yet find itself involved:

Notwithstanding the threats held out to us by Mr. Labouchere's dispatch that if we do not ratify the terms of the Convention it may be worse for us, we shall not only reject the Convention, but, I am satisfied, you will resolve upon petitioning the Imperial Parliament also to reject it. We will tell Mr. Labouchere that we reject the Convention, and that we defy his insulting threats. The fisheries of this colony are the birthright of her people, and I believe they would sooner renounce their allegiance to England than permit such a spoliation of her rights. Fortunately for us, the Reciprocity Treaty with the U. S. has preceded this convention; and will, I believe, prove our salvation, for the Americans have acquired rights under that treaty, which they will not allow France, or any other power, to interfere with, and I do believe that next summer we shall have American war steamers on the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts, to protect their rights and ours also if necessary.

ANOTHER POINT SETTLED.—The question has been mooted, whether foreign goods or merchandise, in transit through the country to an interior port on the 1st of July next, would be considered "in public store" and entitled to entry at the reduced rate of the new tariff. This has been decided in the affirmative by the Secretary of the Treasury, as will be seen from the following copy of the official instructions to the Collector of New York:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 26, 1857.

SIR:—I am in receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, asking whether merchandise in transit in bond to an interior port, but which may not arrive at the port of destination until after the 1st of July next, can be considered as in public store, or bonded warehouse, within the meaning of the act of 3d instant, and the instructions of this Department of 17th instant; and in reply have to state that merchandise so situated, being in the custody of the Government, may be considered as in bonded warehouse, and should it so remain, and not arrive at its port of destination until after the 1st of July next, it would be liable only to the reduced rate of duty. Very respectfully,
HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

J. REDFIELD, Esq.,
Collector of Customs, New York.

Our letter from New Orleans will be found unusually interesting.

The foreign correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce thus describes the Turcoman horses offered by the Shah of Persia to the French Emperor:

The Emperor went down to the court-yard, where the noble animals, with Persian groomers, were tended by Persian grooms. The horses are taller than the Arabian breed; they have no mane—nature grants them so little for ornament that their owners deprive them of it altogether. Napoleon Louis, an adept, expressed a lively satisfaction. Another eminent judge of horse-flesh describes them through nearly two columns of the Constitutionnel as far superior to the barbs in the best qualities, as in beauty; sixty stallions of the same high pedigree would prove a fortune for the French races. The Shah personally selected the present samples; and his stud near Teheran consists of thousands set apart in the north for his stables.

OUTRAGES OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.—A correspondent of the San Francisco Herald, writing from Salt Lake City, on the 7th of January, says:

I have to chronicle one of the most daring and insulting national crimes ever committed in the United States, and that, too, under the direct care and control, and under the immediate order and direction of this man Young. Early in January, and just in advance of the meeting of the Supreme Court, a party of the Mormons in high standing in the Church, and under the advice of Brigham Young, repaired to the office of Hon. G. P. Stiles, one of the United States District Judges, the law office of T. S. Williams, Esq., and the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and took therefrom all the papers belonging to the Supreme Court, consisting of records, dockets, opinions filed away, together with nine hundred volumes of the laws, furnished by the Federal Government for the use of the Territory of Utah. The reason given for this treasonous act was that Congress would not admit any as a State, and that they would not allow the Federal officers to remain in the Territory; and that what officers were now in the Territory must leave as soon as grass grows or he will send them to hell across lots. Now, sir, can you find a parallel to this act of treason since the organization of the American Colonies? If so, please note the time and place.

It seems to be a settled fact that the laws of Congress cannot be carried out or put in force in this Territory—the only law known or obeyed is the law of the Church, and that is the will of Brigham Young, who most clearly is the most brutal tyrant now on earth, and in point of treasonous designs, without an equal. Often have the courts decided against the enactments of the Utah statutes, but all in vain. The Mormons go on after their own order of doing business, wholly disregarding and setting at defiance the opinions and decisions of the Supreme Court of the Territory, and openly declare that they will not obey nor be governed by any laws unless he is a Mormon, and any man who thinks otherwise can lose his life by trying the experiment, which most emphatically will be the case unless a strong military aid is given by the United States Government. In vain may one try for justice where the mandate of one man is the supreme law of the land, when you have Mormon jurors, witnesses, officers, &c., all bound by a secret oath of hostility not only to all the laws of Congress, but toward all the officers of the United States Government, from President down to that of Marshal of the Territory of Utah.

At this time, sir, there are five young men lingering out a weary life of misery and wretchedness, groaning beneath heavy loads of iron, in the damp and dismal cells of the Utah penitentiary, for no crime known to the laws other than expressing opinions of disapprobation of the doctrines of Mormonism, which here is the blackest crime a man can commit. It is worthy of remark that these young men are not Mormons, but were passing, on their way to California, from Missouri. Poor fellows! they are doomed to a sickly and torturing death, and that soon, for it is not possible to survive such brutal treatment very long. Quite recently a young man by the name of Lewis was convicted of assault and battery, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary; and while on their way to prison a band of ruffians took him away from the officer and deprived him of his—, and then put him into prison to die. These things are too common to endure much longer; and unless the Federal Government speedily lend aid unto her officers now in this territory, the miserable ends of both Mormons and officers of the Government can be better anticipated than told.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Bulletin.]

NEW ORLEANS, March 25, 1857.

The heaviest portion of the season's business is now over. The crop of sugar is pretty well disposed of. Cotton is still coming in, but only in small lots, and the bulk is now in second and third hands. The receipts of Western produce are also falling off. The hardware and dry goods men are still busy with some Texas and Arkansas dealers, but stocks are now exceedingly reduced, and purchasers and purveyors are daily becoming fewer and lighter. More persons are leaving the city than coming to it. Some handsome fortunes have been made here this year, particularly in the cotton-forging business. Several houses will realize in clear gain over \$150,000 each. The past winter has been agreeable, and, as a general thing, strangers have been pleased with their visit, though many of those who stopped at the St. Charles went away with bitter complaints of exorbitant charges, miserable fare, and poor attendance. This hotel, it must be regretted, has not been conducted in a manner to improve its reputation, and the complaints made have, in most instances, been too well founded—the table and attendance on the ladies' side of the house have been miserable.

Reports from the country show that the recent cold weather has throughout the State retarded the growing crops two or three weeks at least, though no material injury, it is believed, has been done except to the fruit, much of which in some localities is completely destroyed.

Some decided movements have recently taken place in the affairs of the Texas Pacific Railroad. One or two meetings of parties interested have been held; the dominion of the controlling board has been changed to this city, and new subscription lists have been opened. Public attention has been called to the road, its progress, prospects, and the immense grants of valuable land made to it by the State of Texas. Two editorialists have appeared in the Picayune in relation to it, but the subject has not yet by any means been handled in a manner due to its merits. The whole South is deeply interested in its success, and it is to be earnestly hoped that those to whom the execution of the mighty work shall be entrusted will be equal to their duties and not swayed by personal speculation.

Mr. George Peabody, the great banker, leaves here to-day. It is rumored that a deputation of prominent Mississippians called upon him a few days ago, and that during the interview he had occasion to speak of the financial affairs of Mississippi with reference to the unpaid bonds, and did speak with extreme severity against the State, but with regret and mortification. A large portion of those bonds, it is well known, are held in England, and the rebuke must have been keenly felt coming as it does from such a source and at such a time too when English capital is sought to assist in building the railroads through that State. Mississippi is abundantly able to pay her indebtedness, and it seems strange indeed that she still repudiates.

The Tribune says: "We learn that a wealthy gentleman of this vicinity has just given to four of the prominent painters of the city commissions of unusual magnitude. The artists in question are Messrs. Huntington, Hicks, Rossiter, and Baker. Each is to paint a picture fifteen feet by nine, grouping from twenty to thirty distinguished living personages of this country. Thus Mr. Huntington is to paint the eminent merchants; the picture of Mr. Hicks will represent men and women who have become famous in American literature; that of Mr. Rossiter will give the portraits of scientific men; and that of Mr. Baker, of artists. These interesting works are to be commenced immediately."

The speaker who "took the floor" has been arrested for stealing lumber.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

GENOA, ITALY, March 2, 1857.

The *Susquehanna* arrived in Genoa three days since, after a month's absence at Naples and Palermo. Though the fears of revolution and anarchy which induced Mr. Owen to desire her presence there have not been realized, yet the anxieties of many American families were quieted by the sight of the stars and stripes in Sicily. The state of things there is in some respects worse than the public rumors represent them. The opposition to the King is more deep-rooted and deadly, and it would not surprise me to hear of an uprising there like that of Vesuvius itself, where the very world seems to be falling to pieces.

There is now no doubt that both the fort and the war-steamers were blown up by design, and were intended as mere diversions of the minds of the police from other great plans of ruin which have since been discovered. All the great castles had been undermined, and were almost ready for an explosion. A mine had been prepared for the Royal Palace, and the plan formed for springing it during the great ball, by which the King and the nobles might be involved in individual ruin. The design was discovered, the invitations recalled, and the King and his family immediately hurried to Caserta, where, as you know, he is living in constant apprehensions of his life, a spectacle of pity and of cursing to the world.

These facts of mining the castles and the palace I would not report, had they not been communicated by those who are worthy of confidence. They reveal a state of desperation which will, before long, produce decided, if not awful, results. As to the future of the kingdom, whether Bonaparte lives, or reigns, or is killed, whether he is wise enough to predict? There are evidently three distinct parties among the enemies of the King—Republicans, Murat men, and those who desire a Constitutional monarchy, like that of Sardinia. The relative position of these parties, I cannot state. But while they are thus divided, the friends of absolutism, nobles and priests, and the beggars, must have their own way—and the successor of Bonaparte, whenever he comes, will do as he pleases with the ruin of the people's lives, or reign, or is killed, whether he is wise enough to predict? 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